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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
Public Law 91-384
S. 2484

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 2484

May 8, 1970	Rep. Matsunaga introduced H.R. 11089 which was referred to House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
June 25, 1969	Sen. Inouye introduced S. 2484 which was referred to Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
Apr. 1, 1970	Senate committee ordered S. 2484 reported.
Apr. 2, 1970	Senate committee reported S. 2484 with amendment S. Rept. 91-755. Print of bill and report.
Apr. 7, 1970	Senate passed S. 2484 as reported.
Apr. 8, 1970	S. 2484 was referred to House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as referred.
June 29, 1970	House subcommittee approved S. 2484 for full committee consideration.
July 8, 1970	House committee voted to report S. 2484.
July 13, 1970	House committee report S. 2484 without amendment. H. Rept. 91-1296. Print of bill and report.
Aug. 18, 1970	House passed S. 2484 under suspension of Rules.
Aug. 3, 1970	Approved: Public Law 91-384

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 11089

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 8, 1969

Mr. MATSUNAGA introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to authorize marketing agreements providing for the advertising of Hawaiian papayas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. The proviso at the end of section 8c (6) (I) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (as reenacted by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, and as subsequently amended (7 U.S.C. 608c (6) (I)), is amended by inserting "papayas," immediately after "applicable to cherries,".

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 11089

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to authorize marketing agreements providing for the advertising of Hawaiian papayas.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA

MAY 8, 1969
Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

91ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2484

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 25, 1969

Mr. INOUYE introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to authorize marketing agreements providing for the advertising of Hawaiian papayas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. The proviso at the end of section 8c(6)(I) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (as reenacted by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, and as subsequently amended (7 U.S.C. 608c(6)(I)), is amended by inserting "papayas," immediately after "applicable to cherries,".

91st CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. 2484

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to authorize marketing agreements providing for the advertising of Hawaiian papayas.

By Mr. INOUYE

JUNE 25, 1969
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of April 1, 1970
91st-2nd; No. 50

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on education bill. Senate concurred in House amendments to Indian tribes loans bill. Sen. Mansfield reviewed legislative accomplishments. Sen. Harris objected to Administration's "set-aside" farm proposal. Sen. Hruska praised this Department's efforts to alleviate freight car shortage. Sen. Mondale inserted article, "Rural Development Gets Back-Burner Treatment." Sen. Hruska praised Anderson, ARS.

SENATE

1. LOANS; INDIANS. Agreed to House amendments to S. 227, to authorize loans to Indian tribes for land acquisition. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. S4829

2. EDUCATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 514, to extend programs of assistance for elementary and secondary education. pp. S4802-13, S4815-24

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

3. MARKETING AGREEMENTS; WILDLIFE. The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry ordered favorably reported (but did not actually report) with amendment S. 2484, authorizing marketing agreements providing for the advertising of Hawaiian papayas; and with amendments S. 3598, to authorize Federal assistance for land utilization programs to promote fish, wildlife, and recreational development. p. D300

4. HOUSING. Received the President's report on national housing goals; to Banking and Currency Committee. p. S4742

Sen. Tower inserted a speech, "The Challenge and Crisis in Housing", delivered by the chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. pp. S4799-801

5. LEGISLATION. Sen. Mansfield reviewed and listed the legislative accomplishments of the second session of the 91st Congress. pp. S4729-34

6. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Harris expressed agreement with the "coalition farm bill" and inserted a National Farmers Union press release critical of the "set-aside" plan. p. S4764

7. RURAL DEVELOPMENT. Sen. Mondale noted that a letter signed by 16 Senators and addressed to the President on the subject of rural development had received no reply he then inserted an article critical of the Administration's record on rural development. pp. S4766-7

8. FAMILY FARM. Sen. Mondale inserted two articles which praise the family farm concept and deplore the corporation farm as a real threat to the farm family. pp. S4794-5

9. ENVIRONMENT; PESTICIDES. Sen. Cranston inserted a newspaper interview with Sen. Nelson in which this Department is criticized for its stand on the use of DDT. pp. S4751-4

Sen. McGovern inserted the ecology statement of the National Farmers Union which refers to the family farmers as the "historic custodians of Mother Earth." pp. S4801

10. FREIGHT CAR SHORTAGE. Sen. Hruska stated that he was "outraged at the inequities of railroad service in our Nation" and inserted his own and the testimony of Secretary Hardin on the box car shortage. pp. S4754-6

11. PERSONNEL; RESEARCH. Sen. Hruska commented on the retirement of Dr. Robert J. Anderson, stating that "Dr. Anderson has contributed significantly to the well-being of millions of farmers and consumers in this Nation and in many countries throughout the world." pp. S4763-4

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

12. ENVIRONMENT. Sen. Cranston said that international ecology is a matter of great concern, and inserted an article reporting on the international crisis of our environment. p. E2750

13. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Metcalf inserted "A Report for Action on the Dickey-Lincoln School Project." pp. E2751-3

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
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For actions of April 2, 1970
91st-2nd; No. 51

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed rural telephone financing bill. Sen. McIntyre discussed importance of forest research.

SENATE

1. RURAL TELEPHONE. Passed with amendment S. 3387, to provide additional financing for the rural telephone program. pp. S4910-28

2. MARKETING AGREEMENTS; WILDLIFE. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported ~~with amendments S. 3598, to authorize Federal assistance for land utilization programs to promote fish, wildlife, and recreation development (S. Report No. 91-754); and~~ with an amendment S. 2484, authorizing marketing agreements providing for the advertising of Hawaiian papayas (S. Report No. 91-755). p. S4840

3. ANIMAL RESEARCH. Sen. Hruska hailed the U.S. Meat Animal Research Center at Clay, Nebr., as the "working home for agricultural scientists seeking new discoveries in animal genetics, meat production, and marketing." pp. S4857-8

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WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

4. VETERINARIANS. Sen. Yarborough noted that "veterinarians are vital to the health and well-being of the nation." p. S4875

5. FOREST RESEARCH. Sen. McIntyre urged completion of the "sorely needed forest research laboratory in the Northeast", and inserted a New England Governor's Conference resolution requesting "prompt and substantial augmentation of Forest Service, USDA Research as a public investment" in the development of forests. pp. S4876-7

6. ENVIRONMENT. Sen. Pearson inserted Sen. Miller's major address on environmental control in which he quotes a National Wildlife Federation report to the effect that 85% of the American people are concerned about the state of the environment. pp. S4832-4

7. FOREST SERVICE; PERSONNEL. Sen. Bennett commended retiring regional forester Floyd Iverson, and welcomed his successor, Vernon Hamre. p. S4883

8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced that for the balance of the week the program includes the bill to extend and improve the Federal-State unemployment compensation program, and the bill to amend the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands. p. S4905

HOUSE

9. HOUSING. Received a report on national housing goals (H. Doc. 91-292); to Banking and Currency Committee. p. H2836

10. ENVIRONMENT. Rep. Hogan discussed the "environmental crisis." pp. H2838-40
Rep. Reuss asked that public-spirited citizens report on industrial polluters. pp. H2640-2

11. PUBLIC LANDS. Both Houses received from Interior Dept. draft of proposed legislation to amend the act of September 19, 1964 (78 Stat. 986), as amended and the act of September 19, 1964 (78 Stat. 988), as amended; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. pp. H2652, S4839

12. TRAVEL. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendments H. R. 14685, to improve the balance of payments by further promoting travel to the United States (H. Report No. 91-976). p. H2652

13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that on Tues., April 7, the House will consider under suspension of the rules the bill to donate CCC dairy products to feed the needy. p. H2638

14. ADJOURNED until Mon., April 6. p. H2638

BILL INTRODUCED

15. ELECTRIFICATION. S. 3666, by Sen. Harris, to modify the project for Kaw Reservoir, Okla., to provide for the construction of power generating facilities; to Public Works Committee. Remarks of author p. S4841

BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

16. CIGARETTES; HEALTH. H. R. 6543, to extend public health protection with respect to cigarette smoking. Approved April 1, 1970 (Public Law 91-222).

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Calendar No. 758

91st Congress
2d Session

SENATE

Report
No. 91-755

PAID ADVERTISING FOR PAPAYAS

April 2, 1970.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. Holland, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2484]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to which was referred the bill (S. 2484), to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to authorize marketing agreements providing for the advertising of Hawaiian papayas, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

This bill would extend to papayas those provisions of the marketing order law which now authorize paid advertising to be provided for in marketing orders for cherries, carrots, citrus fruits, onions, Tokay grapes, fresh pears, dates, plums, nectarines, celery, sweet corn, limes, olives, pecans, and avocados. The Senate recently passed a similar bill, S. 1456, extending this authority to apples. The policy of Congress has generally been to extend this authority to any commodity for which such action is generally supported.

Cost

The Department of Agriculture estimates that the annual costs to the Department for administering each new marketing order that is issued approximate $25,000.

Committee Amendment

The committee amendment would amend the title of the bill by striking out the word "Hawaiian" so that the title will conform to the text of the bill.

Departmental Views

The report of the Department of Agriculture, which favors enactment, is as follows:

Department of Agriculture,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, March 2, 1970.

Hon. Allen J. Ellender,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, U.S. Senate.

Dear Mr. Chairman: This is in reply to your request of June 27, 1969, for a report on S. 2484, a bill to amend section 8c(6)(I) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, to permit paid advertising for papayas.

The Department favors enactment of S. 2484.

The act currently contains authority to permit paid advertising under marketing orders for several commodities. This authority has been made available in some of the fruit marketing orders.Advertising projects have been carried out under it for such fruit commodities as Texas oranges and grapefruit, California nectarines, and Tokay grapes grown in San Joaquin County, Calif. The trend is toward expanded commodity advertising and promotion in agriculture. We anticipate increased effort by the fruit and vegetable industries to obtain the means of financing the advertising and promotion of these commodities in the marketplace. The Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act could provide the facility for this purpose. We believe any fruit or vegetable commodity group which actively supports the development of a promotion program by this means should be given an opportunity to do so.

It is estimated that the annual costs to the Department for administering each new marketing order that is issued approximate $25,000.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely,

J. Phil Campbell,
Under Secretary.

Changes in Existing Law

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

Agricultural Adjustment Act

* * * * * * *

ORDERS

Sec. 8c. (1) The Secretary of Agriculture shall, subject to the provisions of this section, issue, and from time to time amend, orders applicable to processors, associations of producers, and others in the handling of any agricultural commodity or product thereof specified

in subsection (2) of this section. Such persons are referred to in this title as "handlers." Such orders shall regulate, in the manner hereinafter in this section provided, only such handling of such agricultural commodity, or product thereof, as is in the current of interstate or foreign commerce, or which directly burdens, obstructs, or affects, interstate or foreign commerce in such commodity or product thereof.

* * * * * * *

TERMS—OTHER COMMODITIES

(6) In the case of the agricultural commodities and the products thereof, other than milk and its products, specified in subsection (2) orders issued pursuant to this section shall contain one or more of the following terms and conditions, and (except as provided in subsection (7)), no others:

* * * * * * *

(I) Establishing or providing for the establishment of marketing research and development projects designed to assist, improve, or promote the marketing, distribution, and consumption of any such commodity or product, the expense of such projects to be paid from funds collected pursuant to the marketing order: *Provided*, That with respect to orders applicable to cherries, *papayas*, carrots, citrus fruits, onions, Tokay grapes, fresh pears, dates, plums, nectarines, celery, sweet corn, limes, olives, pecans, or avocados,[1] such projects may provide for any form of marketing promotion including paid advertising.

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[1] The Senate has passed a bill, S. 1456, which would add "apples" to this list.

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Calendar No. 758

91ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2484

[Report No. 91–755]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 25, 1969

Mr. INOUYE introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

APRIL 2, 1970

Reported by Mr. HOLLAND, with an amendment

[Amend the title]

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to authorize marketing agreements providing for the advertising of Hawaiian papayas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. The proviso at the end of section 8c (6) (I) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (as reenacted by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, and as subsequently amended (7 U.S.C. 608c (6) (I)), is amended

by inserting "papayas," immediately after "applicable to cherries,".

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to authorize marketing agreements providing for the advertising of papayas."

Calendar No. 758

91ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2484

[Report No. 91–755]

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to authorize marketing agreements providing for the advertising of Hawaiian papayas.

By Mr. INOUYE

JUNE 25, 1969
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

APRIL 2, 1970
Reported with an amendment

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
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For actions of April 7, 1970
91st-2nd; No. 54

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported pay bill. Senate passed land utilization bill. Senate committee reported housing bill. Sen. Scott praised "fine work" of SCS. House passed surplus dairy products bill.

HOUSE

1. DAIRY PRODUCTS. Passed under suspension of the rules S. 2595, to give nonprofit school lunch programs priority in the use of certain surplus dairy products. This bill will now be sent to the President. H. R. 12588, a similar bill, was indefinitely postponed due to the passage of S. 2595. pp. H2682-3

2. CLAIMS. Passed under suspension of the rules S. 980, to provide courts of the U. S. with jurisdiction over contract claims against nonappropriated fund activities of the U. S. pp. H2680-3

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3. CONSERVATION. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries subcommittee on Fish and Wildlife approved H. R. 15770, the proposed water bank bill. p. D322

4. CIVIL SERVICE. Both Houses received the annual report of the Civil Service Commission for 1969 (H. Doc. 91-238). pp. H2677, S5195

5. EDUCATION. Agreed, 312 to 58, to the conference report on H. R. 514, to extend programs of assistance for elementary and secondary education. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. H2685-700

6. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the Budget Bureau a report listing appropriations that have been apportioned on a basis which indicates a necessity for supplemental estimates of appropriations to permit pay increases granted pursuant to law; to Appropriations Committee. p. H2731

Received from the President proposed amendments to the requests for appropriations transmitted in the budget for fiscal year 1971, to implement pollution abatement objectives (H. Doc. No. 91-300); to Appropriations Committee.

7. AUDITING; CCC. Received from GAO a report on the examination of financial statements of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1969 (H. Doc. No. 91-301); to Government Operations Committee. p. H2731

8. COFFEE. Both Houses received from the Secretary of State a draft of proposed legislation to continue until the close of September 30, 1973, the International Coffee Agreement Act of 1968; to Senate Foreign Relations and House Ways and Means Committees. pp. H2731, S5162

SENATE

9. FISH, WILDLIFE, RECREATION, MARKETING ORDERS, PAPAYAS. Passed with committee amendments S. 3598 to authorize Federal assistance for fish, wildlife, and recreation. pp. S5151-52

Passed with committee amendment S. 2484 authorizing marketing agreements with respect to Hawaiian papayas. pp. S5152-53

10. SALARIES. The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service reported S. 3690, Federal Employees Salary Act, 1970 (S. Rept. No. 91-763). p. S5163

11. HOUSING. The Committee on Banking & Currency reported an original bill S. 3685 "Emergency Home Finance Act of 1970" (S. Rept. No. 91-761). p. S5163

12. SCS. Sen. Scott lauded the work of SCS in Pennsylvania and inserted a summary of agency activities. pp. S5199-5200

13. ENVIRONMENT. Sen. Mondale spoke on the detrimental aspects of electric power production and inserted two articles suggesting new forms of power generation. pp. S5208-09

14. FHA, RURAL DEVELOPMENT. Sen. Metcalf submitted the petition of the Legislature of Idaho urging Congress to make additional appropriation for the Farmers Home Administration. pp. S5162-63

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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 91st CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 116 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1970 No. 54

Senate

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a.m. and was called to order by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. METCALF).

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal Father, our need is our prayer this day, uttered or unexpressed. We do not pray for easy lives, but that we may be stronger men. We do not pray for tasks equal to our powers, but for powers equal to our tasks. We do not pray for simple solutions to complex problems, but rather that Thou wilt show us the next step. So wilt Thou help us to do Thy work with good courage, and to be Thy faithful servants unto our life's end.

In Thy holy name, we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, April 6, 1970, be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at the conclusion of the remarks of the distinguished Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND), there be a period for the transaction of routine morning business, with a limitation of 3 minutes on statements.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into executive session to consider a nomination on the Executive Calendar under New Report.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The nomination will be stated.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The bill clerk read the nomination of Fred J. Russell, of California, to be Under Secretary of the Interior.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of this nomination.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, with the concurrence of the distinguished Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND), I should like to make a few unanimous-consent requests, and an announcement, without taking from his time.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar Nos. 757, 758, and 759, but I do so with the stipulation that this does not apply to the Pastore rule of germaneness.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the first measure.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE FOR PUBLIC FISH, WILDLIFE, AND RECREATIONAL PHASES OF RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3598) to amend section 32(e) of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish financial assistance in carrying out plans for works of improvement for land conservation and utilization, and for other purposes which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with amendments, on page 2, line 11, after the word "engineering", insert "and other technical assistance"; in line 12, after the word "such", strike out "works of improvement" and insert "development"; and on page 3, line 2, after the word "any", strike out "development area" and insert "project"; so as to make the bill read:

S. 3598

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 32(e) of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1011), as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "In providing assistance for carrying out plans developed under this title, the Secretary shall be authorized to bear such proportionate share of the costs of installing any works of improvement applicable to public water-based fish and wildlife or recreational development as is determined by him to be equitable in consideration of national needs and assistance authorized for similar purposes under other Federal programs: *Provided*, That all engineering and other technical assistance costs relating to such development may be borne by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That when a State or other public agency or local nonprofit organization participating in a plan developed under this title agrees to operate and maintain any reservoir or other area included in a plan for public water-based fish and wildlife or recreational development, the Secretary shall be authorized to bear not to exceed one-half of the costs of (a) the land, easements, or rights-of-way acquired or to be acquired by the State or other public agency or local nonprofit organization for such reservoir or other area, and (b) minimum basic facilities need-

ed for public health and safety, access to, and use of such reservoir or other area for such purposes: *Provided further*, That in no event shall the Secretary share any portion of the cost of installing more than one such work of improvement for each seventy-five thousand acres in any project; and that any such public water-based fish and wildlife or recreational development shall be consistent with any existing comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan found adequate for purposes of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897); and that such cost-sharing assistance for any such development shall be authorized only if the Secretary determines that it cannot be provided under other existing authority."

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, it gives me great pleasure to join the distinguished senior Senator from Vermont (Mr. AIKEN), as a cosponsor of S. 3598. This bill authorizes Federal assistance for public fish, wildlife, and recreational portions of resource conservation and development projects.

This measure will benefit the people of this Nation and the citizens of the State of Texas. It authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to bear a portion of the cost of installing public fish and wildlife or recreational developments in connection with resource conservation and development projects. It also authorizes Federal funds to be used for up to one-half the cost of the land, easements, rights-of-way, and basic public facilities needed in connection with this development.

The present law restricts the use of Federal funds in resource conservation and development projects to planning assistance and loans. This beneficial measure, of which I am a cosponsor, authorizes additional Federal assistance to provide fish, wildlife, and recreational development.

There is a great need for outdoor recreational resources throughout this Nation and this legislation will facilitate the development of these resources which are now in such critically short supply.

Resource conservation and development projects help bring about a better place for people to live, work, and play. These projects, which are carried out through cooperation between the Federal Government and local authorities, create a base not only for new jobs and higher incomes, but also for outdoor recreation and beautification of the countryside.

The potential effect of this assistance on Texas is very great. Ten R.C. & D. project applications have been submitted from Texas. These 10 projects cover 51 counties, and over 30,615,000 acres in Texas.

Mr. President, I commend the able senior Senator from Vermont (Mr. AIKEN) for his leadership in expeditiously guiding this bill, S. 3598, through committee and to the floor of the Senate.

This beneficial legislation will assist the people of Texas and the Nation. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this measure to provide Federal assistance in developing our fish, wildlife, and recreational resources.

The amendments were considered and agreed to en bloc.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 91–754), explaining the purposes of the measure.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

This bill is essentially identical to S. 852 of the 90th Congress, as passed by the Senate on September 21, 1967. It would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to bear—

(1) Part of the cost of installing public fish and wildlife or recreational developments in so-called resource conservation and development projects authorized by section 32(e) of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, and

(2) Not to exceed one-half the cost of the land, easements, rights-of-way, and minimum basic public facilities needed in connection with any such public fish and wildlife or recreational development.

At present Federal assistance under section 32(e) is limited to planning assistance and loans. Grants are not authorized for installation assistance.

The portion of the installation costs which the Secretary would be authorized to bear is "such proportionate share * * * as is determined by him to be equitable in consideration of national needs and assistance authorized for similar purposes under other Federal programs." This corresponds to the provision for Federal assistance for installation of public fish and wildlife and recreational developments of section 4(2)(A) of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. The provision for the Secretary bearing up to one-half the costs of lands and minimum basic public facilities corresponds to the first proviso in section 4(1) of the Watershed Act, the objective being to provide commensurate benefits under the two programs.

The bill differs from S. 852 of the 90th Congress, as passed by the Senate, only in that where S. 852 limited the Federal contribution to $50,000 for any single work of improvement, S. 3598 limits Federal participation in installation costs to one work of improvement for each 75,000 acres in any development project. S. 3598 is modeled in this respect more closely after the corresponding provision of the Watershed Act.

BACKGROUND

The so-called resource conservation and development program was authorized by an amendment made by the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 to the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. The program was funded in 1963 and the first 10 projects were authorized for planning assistance in 1964. At present there are 55 projects in the operational stage and 13 in the planning stage; and 47 additional areas have requested planning assistance, with more areas applying at the rate of about 25 per year.

The program depends upon the determination and leadership of local people, and they have brought together many diverse interests for concerted action on locally developed goals.

Program measures include improved processing and marketing facilities, new and expanded industries, vocational training, tourist developments, and other actions designed to strengthen the rural economy.

NEED FOR THE BILL

In most project areas one of the greatest potentials for economic growth lies in the development of resources for outdoor recreation purposes—a resource use now in critically short supply throughout the Nation.

Many sites are suitable for multiple-purpose development—for flood prevention, municipal water supply, and recreation, but the local people lack the economic resources to develop the recreational phases of the site, so that its advantages for that purpose may be lost. The bill would provide the Secretary of Agriculture with the authority to furnish financial help to public bodies in planning and constructing these recreation and fish and wildlife development features.

Under the provisions of the bill, the Secretary could provide engineering assistance and share in the cost of construction of public fish and wildlife or recreational developments and bear up to one-half the costs of land, easements or rights-of-way, and minimum basic facilities. It would give him essentially the same authority he now has under Public Law 566, the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. It would enable project measures to be accelerated that are truly multiple purpose including needed recreation and fish and wildlife developments.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The Committee amendments are of a purely technical nature. They would—

(1) Make it clear that the Secretary could pay costs of advisory services from technicians such as biologists, agronomists, plant material specialists, woodland specialists, soil scientists, and soil conservationists to the same extent that he could pay costs for engineering services;

(2) Make it clear that Federal payment of engineering costs would be restricted to the public water-based fish and wildlife or recreational development phases of the works of improvement;

(3) Make it clear that the entire resource and conservation project is being referred to in the limitation on the number of public water-based fish and wildlife or recreational developments for each 75,000 acres in the project, since "development" is used elsewhere in the bill to describe the fish, wildlife, and recreational phases of the project.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

Mr. AIKEN subsequently said: Mr. President, earlier today the Senate passed without objection S. 3598, a bill to amend section 32(e) of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish financial assistance in carrying out plans for works of improvement for land conservation and utilization, and for other purposes.

At this time, in addition to the 74 sponsors of this measure, I ask unanimous consent that the names of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. MCGEE) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. BYRD) be added as cosponsors.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MARKETING AGREEMENTS PROVIDING FOR THE ADVERTISING OF HAWAIIAN PAPAYAS

The bill (S. 2484) to amend the Agricutural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to authorize marketing agreements providing for the advertising of Hawaiian papayas was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2484

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. The proviso at the end of section 8c(6)(I) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (as reenacted by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, and as subsequently amended (7 U.S.C. 608c(6)(I)), is amended by inserting "papayas," immediately after "applicable to cherries,".

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to authorize marketing agreements providing for the advertising of papayas."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 91–755), explaining the purposes of the measure.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

This bill would extend to papayas those provisions of the marketing order law which now authorize paid advertising to be provided for in marketing orders for cherries, carrots, citrus fruits, onions, Tokay grapes, fresh pears, dates, plums, nectarines, celery, sweet corn, limes, olives, pecans, and avocados. The Senate recently passed a similar bill, S. 1456, extending this authority to apples. The policy of Congress has generally been to extend this authority to any commodity for which such action is generally supported.

COST

The Department of Agriculture estimates that the annual costs to the Department for administering each new marketing order that is issued approximate $25,000.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

The committee amendment would amend the title of the bill by striking out the word "Hawaiian" so that the title will conform to the text of the bill.

CONGRESSIONAL RECOGNITION OF THE GODDARD ROCKET AND SPACE MUSEUM

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 49) providing for congressional recognition of the Goddard Rocket and Space Museum was considered and agreed to, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 49

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress hereby recognizes the Goddard Rocket and Space Museum of the Roswell Museum and Art Center, Roswell, New Mexico, as a fitting memorial to Doctor Robert H. Goddard, who pioneered in rocket experimentation and contributed to America's success in landing men on the moon, and who is known as the "Father of the Rocket", and as an appropriate and outstanding institution for the collection, preservation, and display of the works and memorabilia of Doctor Goddard.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 91–756), explaining the purposes of the measure.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

Senate Concurrent Resolution 49 would provide for congressional recognition of the Goddard Rocket and Space Museum of the Roswell Museum and Art Center, Roswell, N. Mex., as a fitting memorial to Dr. Robert H. Goddard, an outstanding pioneer in American rocketry. The museum already a repository of some of Dr. Goddard's memorabilia would be an appropriate and outstanding institution for the further collection, preservation, and display of his works.

BACKGROUND

The Roswell Museum and Art Center was started in late 1937 through the combined efforts of the city of Roswell, N. Mex., Chaves County Archaeological Society and the Roswell Friends of Art. The structure has grown from one gallery and a few small offices to one of 11 galleries, a workshop, planetarium, and three offices and workrooms. Much of the expansion during the last 20 years has been made possible by the finances and talents of Mr. Donald A. Anderson of Roswell, N. Mex.

As early as 1949, Mrs. Esther Goddard, widow of Dr. Robert H. Goddard, arranged for the original launching tower used in his early experiments to be brought to the area of the art center from Eden Valley and refurbished. A replica of one of the professor's rockets was placed inside the tower.

However, the idea for the Goddard Rocket and Space Museum as a wing of the Center was not conceived until 1957 when, at a dinner honoring Mrs. Goddard in Roswell, N. Mex., the subject was discussed. Mrs. Goddard agreed to make the collection of Goddard rocket memorabilia available to the Roswell Museum. Subsequent to that time, the city council of Roswell authorized the enlargement of the museum and art center to provide the necessary space for the proper display of the historic collection. On April 25, 1959, the Robert H. Goddard Rocket and Space Museum was dedicated with Dr. Wernher von Braun making the dedicatory address.

Through the efforts of many individuals, the collection of memorabilia has grown to its present size. The Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation gave generously to the project; the Smithsonian Institution gave, on a long-term loan, one of the few existent complete Goddard rockets for display in the museum; and the Natioanl Aeronautics and Space Administration presented the museum with a scale replica of Dr. Goddard's first successful liquid-fueled rocket.

In 1965, the Roswell Rotary Club voted unanimously to take on as a project the reproduction of Dr. Goddard's original workshop. Equipment used in this workshop was in the possession of the Curtis-Wright Corp., and this firm generously made this historical machinery available to the museum. Through the efforts of many persons an exact replica of the workshop, even to a 1931 calendar, was constructed and dedicated in June 1969.

In conjunction with the Goddard workshop reconstruction, the Robert H. Goddard Planetarium was constructed through the efforts of Mr. Donald R. Anderson of Roswell, N. Mex. It, too, was dedicated on June 2, 1969.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of morning business today, the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 650, H.R. 11102, and that at that time it be laid before the Senate and made the pending business.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, after the disposal of the Carswell nomination on tomorrow, it is anticipated that the Senate, at that time, will proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 761, Senate Joint Resolution 190, a joint resolution providing for the settlement of the labor dispute between certain carriers by railroad and certain of their employees.

I thank the distinguished Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND) for his courtesy.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND) is recognized 1 hour.

REVERSION OF OKINAWA TO GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, since last November's agreement between President Nixon and Prime Minister Sato of Japan on the reversion of Okinawa, I have given this matter considerable study and thought.

Several aspects of this planned reversion are disturbing to me.

First, there is no clear recognition by the executive branch of the right of the Senate to advise and consent on Okinawa reversion—despite the Senate's expression on this matter.

Second, there are compelling military reasons against reversion before a reduction in military operations in the Far East is made, and political stability is restored.

Third, with the reversion of Okinawa, the Japanese should incur certain clear-cut responsibilities for the maintenance of mutually-supporting economic policies between the United States and Japan. To a great extent, the U.S. open-door trade policy and the continuing umbrellas of U.S. military protection contributed to Japan's amazing industrial recovery. Today, Japanese imports threaten portions of our economy, and the time has come to talk of mutually supporting trade policies as well as reversion of old territories.

Mr. President, let me comment on these disturbing aspects briefly.

With regard to the Senate's wish to advise and consent on reversion, this was made plain November 5, 1969, when the Senate approved, 63 to 14, the amendment of the distinguished senior Senator from Virginia (Mr. BYRD). This amendment read as follows:

It is the sense of the Senate that any agreement or understanding entered into by the President to change the status of any territory referred to in Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace with Japan, shall not take effect without the advise and consent of the Senate.

The strength of the vote supporting the Byrd amendment speaks for itself, but the point is driven home even more firmly when one realizes that both the chairmen of the Senate Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees supported the Byrd amendment, and of the membership from the two committees only five dissenting votes were cast.

With regard to military arguments against reversion, I cite our commitment to our allies in the Far East, and the safety of our forces in Vietnam, as being inconsistent with the relinquishment of our unrestricted use of Okinawa through reversion.

This opinion is greatly fortified by the presently deteriorating situation in Cambodia and Laos which could result not only in the removal of two neutralist governments but could further endanger our fighting men in South Vietnam.

While it is true the "specific arrangements" referred to by President Nixon and Mr. Sato in the communique on their meeting might soften the impact of reversion, Okinawa would nevertheless come under the 1960 Treaty of Security and Cooperation executed by the two nations at the close of the Eisenhower administration.

This means simply that the United States could not place nuclear weapons of any type on Okinawa, and would have to obtain permission of the Japanese Government before conducting combat operations from the island.

The 1960 Security Treaty, which now applies to our forces on Japan, contains this prior consultation clause. Its significance may be illustrated by the *Pueblo* incident in which immediate support from our military aircraft was required. Aircraft were launched from Okinawa to aid the *Pueblo* but it was nightfall before they reached the critical area. Before planes could have been launched from our bases in Japan, bases which were much closer to the location of the *Pueblo* prior consultation would have been required with the Japanese Government. Although Japan may well have approved such a request, the time lost in these procedures would have certainly been critical to the crew of the *Pueblo*.

Mr. President, we come to the third disturbing aspect of reversion—our trade with Japan and the necessity for mature, mutually supporting policies. How can we consider Japan as a partner of equal stature and responsibility in a territorial agreement when she refuses to negotiate an economical matter that is weakening both the economy and defense capability of the United States? The situation created by Japanese textile imports has reached critical proportions in the American textile industry, forcing me, last March 20, to introduce legislation to protect it.

I will discuss this aspect in more detail later.

Mr. President, in addition to the aspects of Okinawa reversion which I have just discussed, there are other important considerations. Not the least of these is the attitude of the American people as reflected in a poll by the Harris survey.

Following the announcement that reversion had been agreed to between President Nixon and Mr. Sato, the Harris survey took a poll and found 50 percent of the American people opposed reversion. Of the remaining 50 percent, some 26 percent favored return of Okinawa to Japan and 24 percent said they were not sure.

In this same poll, which was published throughout the Nation on December 22, 1969, those contacted were asked if they felt the United States should encourage or discourage Japan to have a greater role in the Pacific. Forty-two percent said they favored encouraging Japan to take a greater role and 31 percent said they should be discouraged. The remaining 21 percent were not sure how they would stand.

As I have indicated, Mr. President, the question of reversion of Okinawa is rather complex. We gained Okinawa under the Peace Treaty with Japan which was ratified by the Senate with a vote of 66 to 10 in 1952. While the Okinawa question stems from this treaty, reversion would put the island under the Mutual Security Treaty between the United States and Japan, which was signed in 1960.

The Okinawa issue is also tied to our treaty commitments in Southeast Asia, the political and economic atmosphere in Japan and other matters. At this time I would like to take a detailed look at these various subjects one by one. The order in which I discuss them follows:

First. Okinawa-United States involvement.

Second. U.S. treaty obligations.

Third. Military importance of Okinawa.

Fourth. 1960 Mutual Security Treaty Between the United States and Japan.

Fifth. United States-Japanese economic picture.

Sixth. Why reversion now?

Seventh. Crisis in Laos and Cambodia.

Eighth. Byrd amendment on Okinawa.

Ninth. Nixon-Sato agreement.

First, let us take a look at how and why this vast base was established in the Pacific by the United States.

1. OKINAWA-UNITED STATES INVOLVEMENT

American involvement in Okinawa dates back to the Second World War when U.S. forces invaded and seized the island from the Japanese. Our landing was made on Easter Sunday, April 1, and in the next 3 months we lost 12,520 men and had 36,631 wounded. Although the Ryukyu Islands had been administered as an integral part of Japan since 1879, the United States, in planning for the post-war period, decided on separating them from Japanese jurisdiction, along with stripping Japan of most of its island possessions.

Language to this end was incorporated into the Potsdam Declaration of July 26, 1945. The Big Three stated that Japanese sovereignty after the war would be limited to the four home islands "and such minor islands as we determine."

Subsequently, the Japanese Peace Treaty of 1951 divided Japan's island possessions into two distinct categories. Under article II, Japan renounced "all rights, title, and claim" to a number of islands and island groups, including Formosa and the Pescadores, the Kuriles—part of which Japan presently claims from the Soviet Union—Sakhalin, and the Central Pacific islands held by Tokyo in prewar days under League of Nations mandate.

Article III dealt with the second category, which included the Ryukyus. It reads in full:

> Japan will concur in any proposal of the United States to the United Nations to place under its trusteeship system, with the United States as the sole adminisering authority, Nansei Shoto south of 29° north latitude (including the Ryukyu Islands and Daito Islands), Nanpo Shoto south of Sofu Gan (including the Bonin Islands, Rosario Island and the Volcano Islands) and Parece Vela and Marcus Island. Pending the making of such a proposal and affirmative action thereon, the United States will have the right to exercise all and any powers of administration, legislation and jurisdiction over the territory and inhabitants of these islands, including their territorial waters.

In explaining the treaty to the delegates at the San Francisco conference, John Foster Dulles, the President's representative at the conference, described Japan's relationship to the Ryukyus as one of "residual sovereignty" and emphasized that article III conferred no obligation on the United States to have the islands placed under United Nations trusteeship.

Dulles took a further step in a letter to the Government of India of August 25, 1951. He not only asserted that the pact left the future of the Ryukyus to subsequent determination, but also omitted the word "residual" in describing the islands as remaining under Japanese sovereignty. In short, while giving Japan no specific commitment to return the Ryukyus, Dulles held out the possibility of reversion.

Throughout his 8 years in office, General Eisenhower followed this general line of policy. During this period Japan joined the United Nations and thus removed the trusteeship issue; since under the Charter of the United Nations, the world body cannot impose trusteeship on the territory of a member state. By this time Okinawa had become the largest U.S. military base complex in the Western Pacific, and the Eisenhower administration linked the future disposition of the Ryukyus to security considerations in East Asia.

While the United States-Japanese Security Treaty of 1960 avoided any specific commitment on Okinawa, it did reaffirm Japan's residual sovereignty over the Ryukyus. This was shortly followed by the first explicit statement of American intent to return administrative rights to Japan when President Kennedy declared on March 19, 1962:

> I recognize the Ryukyus to be a part of the Japanese homeland and look forward to the day when the security interests of the free world will permit their restoration to full Japanese sovereignty.

President Johnson reaffirmed his predecessor's position in a joint communiqué issued with Prime Minister Sato on November 16, 1967, in which they stated the two governments should keep under joint and continuous review the status of the Ryukyu Islands, guided by the aim of return administrative rights over these islands to Japan and in the light of their discussions.

Although both men pledged eventual reversion of the Ryukyus to Japan, neither set a specific date. Moreover, they generally held to President Eisenhower's linkage of the islands' future with East Asian security.

2. U.S. TREATY OBLIGATIONS

Mr. President, the United States has extensive treaty obligations in the Far East. In the past I have called for a review of these obligations and this should be done before we implement steps such as the reversion of Okinawa.

I ask how can we fulfill our commitments in the Far East without the un-

91ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2484

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 8, 1970
Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to authorize marketing agreements providing for the advertising of papayas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. The proviso at the end of section 8c(6)(I) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (as reenacted by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, and as subsequently amended (7 U.S.C. 608c(6)(I)), is amended by inserting "papayas," immediately after "applicable to cherries,".

Passed the Senate April 7, 1970.

Attest: FRANCIS R. VALEO,
Secretary.

91ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2484

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to authorize marketing agreements providing for the advertising of papayas.

APRIL 8, 1970
Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
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For actions of June 29, 1970
91st-2nd; No. 108

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HIGHLIGHTS. Senate Committee reported FY 71 agricultural appropriations bill. Senate agreed to conference report on second supplemental appropriations bill. Senate passed bill increasing public debt limit. House Committee reported bills regarding marketing orders for apples, loans for land conservation and utilization, increasing certain loan limitations, and marketing research for almonds. House subcommittees approved bills allowing FS to contract for aerial facilities and permitting marketing agreements for Hawaiian papayas.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Committee on Appropriations reported with amendments H. R. 17923, agricultural appropriations bill FY 71 (S. Rept. No. 91-987). A copy of the report will be attached to the Digest as soon as available. p. S10055

   Agreed to conference report on H. R. 17399, second supplemental appropriations for FY 1970. This bill now goes to the President. pp. S10090-10100

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2. DEBT LIMIT. Passed without amendment H. R. 17802 increasing the public debt limit. This bill now goes to the President. pp. S10181-82, S10194-209

3. NATIONAL PARKS; RECREATION; RIVERS AND HARBORS. Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs reported with an amendment S. 532 to establish the Arches National Park in the State of Utah (S. Rept. No. 91-990); and with amendments S. 3547 to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct the Narrows Unit, Missouri River Basin Project, Colorado, (S. Rept. No. 91-991). p. S10055

4. JOINT COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT. Special Senate Joint Subcommittee in executive session agreed to recommend to their respective full committees the favorable reporting of S.J. Res. 207 to establish a nonlegislative Joint Committee on the Environment (but no report was actually submitted). p. D699

5. ELECTRIFICATION. Received report from Administrator, REA, reporting approval of a loan to East Kentucky REA Corp. of Winchester, Ky.; to Committee on Appropriations. p. S10054

6. WILD RIVERS; ENVIRONMENT. Sen. McIntyre reported on the saving of a N. H. wild river from urban encroachment and inserted newspaper article detailing community action which prevailed in preserving the natural stream. pp. S10069-70

HOUSE

7. COMMITTEE ACTION. The Agriculture Committee reported the following bills: S. 1455, providing for marketing orders for apples produced in Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Illinois, and Ohio (H. Rept. No. 91-1246); S. 3598, loans for land conservation and utilization (H. Rept. No. 91-1247); S. 1456 amended, marketing orders applicable to apples for paid advertising (H. Rept. No. 91-1248): H. R. 11547 amended, increasing limitations on certain farm loans (H. Rept. No. 91-1249); H. R. 13978 amended, marketing research and promotion projects for almonds (H. Rept. No. 91-1250). p. H6194

8. SUBCOMMITTEES ACTIONS. Subcommittees of the Agriculture Committee approved for full committee consideration ~~H. R. 11953, allowing FS to contract for aerial facilities for land protection and management, and~~ S. 2484 amended, authorizing marketing agreements for the advertising of Hawaiian papayas. p. D700

9. TARIFFS. Agreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 14720, continuing the suspension of duties on manganese ore. This bill now goes to the President. pp. H6123-4

10. MINERALS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 15833, disposal of acid grade fluorspar from the national stockpile. This bill now goes to the President. p. H6126

11. RIVER BASIN. An Interior and Insular Affairs Committee subcommittee approved for full committee action H. R. 16987 amended, authorizing the construction operation, and maintenance of the Minot extension, Garrison diversion unit, Missouri River Basin project. p. D701

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate began consideration of agricultural appropriations bill.
House committee reported bill extending boundaries of Toiyabe National Forest.
House committee voted to report the following bills: allowing FS to contract for aerial facilities; permitting marketing agreements for advertising of Hawaiian papayas; proposed Wheat Research and Promotion Act.

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SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Action began on HR 17923, agricultural appropriations bill for FY 1971, adopting all committee amendments en bloc and accepting the following amendments:

Holland amendments to increase funds for the School Lunch and School Breakfast programs;

Smith of Ill. amendment to limit farm supports to $20,000 per producer;

Goodell amendment increasing funds for FHA direct real estate loans in smaller communities;

Goodell amendment increasing funds for FHA rural water and waste disposal grants in smaller communities; and

McGovern amendment No. 763, modified, increasing funds for the Food Stamp program.

Rejected: Moss amendment barring price support funds for tobacco.
pp. S10785-98; 10803-69

Committee on Appropriations voted to report with amendments, H.R. 16915, fis 1971 appropriations for the Legislative Branch (Rept. No. 91-1009). p. S-10742

2. RIVER BASIN. Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs filed report on S. 2808, to authorize Minot extension, Missouri River Basin project, N. Dak. (Rept. No. 91-1005). p. S10742

3. LEGISLATION. Sen. Mansfield reviewed legislative accomplishments of the Senate during this 2nd session, noting the heaviest voting pace since 1964.
pp. S10774-85

HOUSE

4. AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE ACTION. Voted to report (but did not actually report) the following bills:

~~HR 11953, allowing FS to contract for aerial facilities;~~

S. 2484, authorizing marketing agreements providing for the advertising of Hawaiian papayas;

~~HR 13543, amended, proposed Wheat Research and Promotion Act. p. D733~~

5. INTERIOR COMMITTEE ACTION. Voted to report (but did not actually report) the following bills:

HR 13125, amended, relating to the exchange of lands;

HR 12870, amended, establishing the King Range National Conservation Area. p.D733

Reported with amendment S. 3279, extending the boundaries of Toiyabe National Forest (H. Rept. No. 91-1284). p. H6505

6. INDIANS. Both Houses received a Presidential message embodying recommendations and legislative proposals designed to strengthen the degree of self-determination of the American Indian (H. Doc. 91-363); to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs. pp. H6438-42, S10799-803

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HIGHLIGHTS: House Committee reported bills:
granting authority for FS to contract for aerial facilities
authorizing marketing agreements for advertising for papayas.
House disagreed to Senate amendments to the following and appointed conferees:
Interior appropriation bill, Fy 71
bill amending DC Cooperative Association Act
Rep. Zwach inserted figures comparing June 1970, June 1969, and Jan. 1969 parity.

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250
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HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE ACTION. Reported the following bills:
~~HR 11953, granting authority for FS to contract for aerial facilities (H. Rept. No. 91-1295)~~
S. 2484, authorizing marketing agreements providing for the advertising of papayas (H. Rept. No. 91-1296). p. H6653 without amendment

2. APPROPRIATIONS. Disagreed to Senate amendments to HR 17619, the FY 71 Interior appropriation bill, and appointed conferees. p. H6591
Rep. Brademas urged House support of the Senate figure for REA loan programs. pp. H6637-8

3. COOPERATIVES. Disagreed to Senate amendments to HR 17711, amending the DC Cooperative Association Act, and appointed conferees. p. H6597

4. URBAN RENEWAL. Rep. Cohelan answered criticisms of the urban renewal program by noting that funds are not just used for "big city" programs and stressed the need for conference support of the Senate figure for urban renewal funds. pp. H6630-5

SENATE

5. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed H.R. 16915, FY 1971 Appropriations for the Legislative Branch, adopting all committee amendments and 4 additional amendments, one of which increases funds for the Joint Economic Committee. Conference requested and conferees named. pp. S11145-53

6. DISASTER RELIEF; HOUSING. Sen. Yarborough submitted his Amendment No. 774 to S. 3619, the Omnibus Disaster Assistance Act; the amendment would empower the Small Business Administration with authority to make loans to disaster victims facing foreclosure or cancellation on home mortgage loans. p. S11125

7. MIGRANT WORKERS. Sen. Mondale announced that the Subcommittee on Migratory Labor will resume hearings on July 20 and 21 in Washington, D.C. to "consider the plight of the powerless migrant". p. S11126

8. MEAT PACKER. Sen. Saxbe acknowledged that his report of the closing of the Val Decker Packing Plant was in error, but he repeated his concern for the small packers who face unnecessary hardship due to harsh Federal size and layout requirements. p. S11127

9. FORESTS. Sen. Allott praised Sen. Hatfield's speech on the Forest Economy and Environment, placing the texts of the address and of a proposed bill on reforestration in the Record. p. S11169-73

10. ECONOMY. Sen. Dole hailed a resurgent national economy based on the President's efforts to transform the economy to a stable peacetime equilibrium and inserted articles confirming his statement. pp. S11128-30; S11131-32

91st Congress } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { Report
2d Session } { No. 91-1296

PAID ADVERTISING FOR PAPAYAS

July 13, 1970.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. Poage, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2484]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2484) to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to authorize marketing agreements providing for the advertising of papayas, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

Purpose

The Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 currently authorizes paid advertising under marketing orders for over a dozen commodities, and during this Congress this committee has also reported legislation to add pears, almonds, and applies to this authority. Advertising projects have been carried out for such commodities as Texas oranges and grapefruit, California olives and nectarines. The trend is toward more and more commodity advertising and promotion in the fruit and vegetable industry. Papaya producers also seek authority to utilize this means of financing advertising and promotion program in hopes of advancing their position in the marketplace.

Background

The papaya is an important staple fruit in most tropical countries. It is particularly important to the economy of Hawaii. It is a delicious, nutritious, and healthful dessert and breakfast fruit. The goal of the papaya industry is to achieve consumer acceptance of the papaya as a staple commodity such as grapefruit, oranges, and apples. To achieve widespread consumer acceptance means that the papaya must be marketed in sufficient volume to attain nationwide or even worldwide distribution. Supply must be sufficient to meet market demand. High

and consistent product quality must be obtained. Like other commodities it must be priced competitively and sales must be supported by adequate advertising and promotion programs.

Papaya production is an important industry in Hawaii. The committee found that papaya farm income increased from $650,000 in 1956 to $2.47 million in 1969; that since 1960, total production of the fruit has nearly doubled to a record high of approximately 24 million pounds in 1969; that expenditures for items of production and marketing of papayas contribute an additional $1 million annually to the economy of Hawaii; and that per capita consumption of fresh papayas in Hawaii is about 15 pounds, while on the mainland the per capita figure is only about 0.04 pounds.

Need for Legislation

The committee feels that inclusion of paid advertising authority, as proposed by this legislation, would assist the papaya industry in expanding its markets and thereby benefit this segment of American agriculture.

Hearings

Public hearings were conducted by the Subcommittee on Domestic Marketing and Consumer Relations on H.R. 11089 by Mr. Matsunaga, H.R. 11200 by Mrs. Mink, and S. 2484, all of which are substantively identical, on June 29, 1970. There was no testimony in opposition.

Cost

The Department of Agriculture estimates that the annual cost to the Department for administering each new marketing order that is issued approximates $25,000. While there is currently no marketing order in effect for papayas, industry spokesmen have advised the committee that an order would in all likelihood be sought if this bill, to authorize the industry to assess its growers and initiate an advertising program, becomes law:

Departmental Position

The report of the Department of Agriculture favoring enactment of H.R. 11089, a measure which is identical to S. 2484 except for a technical amendment, is as follows:

Department of Agriculture,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C., May 4, 1970.

Hon. W. R. Poage,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.

Dear Mr. Chairman: This is in reply to your request of April 21, 1970, for a report on H.R. 11089, a bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to authorize marketing agreements providing for the advertising of Hawaiian papayas.

The Department favors enactment of H.R. 11089.

The act currently contains authority to permit paid advertising under marketing orders for several commodities. This authority has been made available in some of the fruit marketing orders. Advertising projects have been carried out under it for such fruit commodities as Texas oranges and grapefruit, California nectarines, and Tokay grapes grown in San Joaquin County, Calif. The trend is toward expanded commodity advertising and promotion in agriculture. We anticipate increased effort by the fruit and vegetable industries to obtain the means of financing the advertising and promotion of these commodities in the market place. The Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act could provide the facility for this purpose. We believe any fruit or vegetable commodity group which actively supports the development of a promotion program by this means should be given an opportunity to do so.

It is estimated that the annual costs to the Department for administering each new marketing order that is issued approximate $25,000.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely,

J. Phil Campbell,
Under Secretary.

Changes in Existing Law

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, Reenacting, Amending, and Supplementing the Agriculture Adjustment Act, as Amended

* * * * * * *

ORDERS

Sec. 8c. (1) The Secretary of Agriculture shall, subject to the provisions of this section, issue, and from time to time amend, orders applicable to processors, associations of producers, and others in the handling of any agricultural commodity or product thereof specified in subsection (2) of this section. Such persons are referred to in this title as "handlers." Such orders shall regulate, in the manner hereinafter in this section provided, only such handling of such agricultural commodity, or product thereof, as is in the current of interstate or foreign commerce, or which directly burdens, obstructs, or affects, interstate or foreign commerce in such commodity or product thereof.

* * * * * * *

TERMS—OTHER COMMODITIES

(6) In the case of the agricultural commodities and the products thereof, other than milk and its products, specified in subsection (2) orders issued pursuant to this section shall contain one or more of the

following terms and conditions, and (except as provided in subsection (7)), no others:

* * * * * * *

(I) Establishing or providing for the establishment of production research, marketing research, and development projects designed to assist, improve, or promote the marketing, distribution and consumption or efficient production of any such commodity or product, the expense of such products to be paid from funds collected pursuant to the marketing order: *Provided,* That with respect to orders applicable to cherries, *papayas* carrots, citrus fruits, onions, Tokay grapes, fresh pears, dates, plums, nectarines, celery, sweet corn, limes, olives, pecans, or avocados,[1] such projects may provide for any form of marketing promotion including paid advertising: *Provided further,* That the inclusion in a Federal marketing order of provisions for research shall not be deemed to preclude, preempt, or supersede research provisions in any State program covering the same commodity.

[1] The House and Senate have both passed a bill, S. 1456, which would add apples to this list; the House has passed a bill, H.R. 13978, which would add almonds to this list; and the House Committee on Agriculture has reported a bill, H.R. 2690, which would add all pears to this list.

Union Calendar No. 617

91ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2484

[Report No. 91-1296]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 8, 1970

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JULY 13, 1970

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to authorize marketing agreements providing for the advertising of papayas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. The proviso at the end of section 8c (6) (I) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (as reenacted by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, and as subsequently amended (7 U.S.C. 608c (6) (I)), is amended by inserting "papayas," immediately after "applicable to cherries,".

Passed the Senate April 7, 1970.

Attest: FRANCIS R. VALEO,

Secretary.

Union Calendar No. 617

91ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2484

[Report No. 91–1296]

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to authorize marketing agreements providing for the advertising of papayas.

APRIL 8, 1970

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JULY 13, 1970

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

For actions of August 3, 1970
91st-2nd; No. 132

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill providing for marketing agreements for Hawaiian papayas.
Conferees reported and Senate agreed to conference report of postal reorganization bill.

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

HOUSE

1. BILLS PASSED. UNDER SUSPENSION OF THE RULES

S. 2484, authorizing marketing agreements providing for the advertising of Hawaiian papayas. This bill now goes to the President. pp. H7610-2

HR 13125, after adoption of committee amendments, amending the act relating to the admission of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington to the Union (exchange of lands). pp. H7566-7

S. 3547, after amendment to contain the language of HR 6715, amended, authorizing the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Narrows unit, Missouri River Basin Project, Colorado. pp. H7612-8

2. POSTAL REFORM. Conferees filed their report on H.R. 17070, the postal reorganization bill (H. Rept. 91-1363). pp. H7639-64, H7665

3. FISHERIES. Rep. Hansen, Washington, was appointed to fill a vacancy on the National Fisheries and Aquarium Advisory Board. p. H7563

4. FARM PAYMENTS. Received a petition from Henry Stoner, York, Pa., relative to farm payments; to the Committee on Agriculture. p. H7666

SENATE

5. POSTAL REFORM. Agreed to conference report on H.R. 17070, the Postal Reform bill. pp. S12634-9; S12643

6. SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL. Reconsidered passage of S. 2005, to provide financial assistance for solid waste disposal; passed H.R. 11833 with an amendment in the nature of a substitute embodying the language of S. 2005. This bill now goes to the House for further action. p. S12623

7. BIOLOGY. Passed with amendment H.J. Res. 589, to support and cooperate fully with the international biological program. pp. S12579-95

8. CONSERVATION; PESTICIDES; POLLUTION. Sen. Nelson submitted for the Record three articles from the Wall Street Journal titled "Conservationists Try To Halt the Slaughter of Mustangs In The West", "Beating the Bans-Hazardous Pesticides Are Continuing In Use Despite Federal Curbs", and "Raising A Stink-Pollution By Pulp Mills". pp. S12599-602

9. POLLUTION. Sen. Nelson discussed the dangerous pollution situation pervading the country over the past two weeks, and called upon the auto industry to stop production of the internal combustion engine voluntarily or be subject to legislation requiring the change. pp. S12613-17

vidual returns which most other taxpayers are not compelled to do. Too frequently, they find themselves assessed interest and penalties for late filing. In some cases, they face embarrassment for having failed to report, and they become the victims of collection proceedings.

Under these circumstances, equity in administration, as well as revenue considerations, would seem to demand that the Federal Government be required to withhold just as other employers do. This would be fair to the locality, would be fair to other employees subject to withholding and it would be fair to Federal employees who now must pay their local income taxes quarterly or annually rather than through very small amounts withhheld from their pay.

The cities have cooperated in withholding Federal income taxes for compensation paid city employees. Furthermore, it seems equitable to treat Federal employees, for the purposes of city taxes, in the same manner as private employees. I have long advocated such a policy and have introduced legislation comparable to H.R. 2076 over the last several years. Again, I urge enactment of this legislation.

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the Members' attention at this time a bill which I introduced earlier this year to permit the Architect of the Capitol to withhold Maryland and Virginia State taxes from the pay of those employees under his jurisdiction who elect to have this tax withheld.

The only reason this is not being done is because the Architect lacks the legislative authority to enter into agreements with Maryland and Virginia for this purpose. Under the authority of 5 U.S.C. 5516, the Architect is already withholding taxes for employees residing in the District of Columbia.

In 1968, then Architect of the Capitol J. George Stewart recommended the enactment of such authorizing legislation. In addition, I have been advised that the type of payroll equipment utilized by the Architect's Office would permit immediate withholding of State taxes.

Here, today, we are voting on legislation to permit withholding of city taxes for Federal employees, while we still have these certain legislative employees, for no reason at all, being denied the opportunity to have their State taxes withheld.

I urge the committee members to consider and act favorably upon legislation authorizing the Architect to enter into agreements with the States of Maryland and Virginia for withholding of State taxes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 2076, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 145, nays 184, not voting 101, as follows:

[Roll No. 252]

YEAS—145

Adams	Garmatz	Murphy, N.Y.
Addabbo	Gaydos	Nedzi
Albert	Giaimo	Nix
Alexander	Gilbert	Obey
Anderson, Calif.	Green, Pa.	O'Neal, Ga.
	Griffiths	Patman
Annunzio	Hamilton	Perkins
Ashley	Hansen, Idaho	Philbin
Aspinall	Harrington	Pike
Ayres	Harsha	Pirnie
Barrett	Harvey	Podell
Bell, Calif.	Hathaway	Pryor, Ark.
Betts	Hébert	Pucinski
Bingham	Hechler, W. Va.	Rees
Blanton	Heckler, Mass.	Reuss
Blatnik	Helstoski	Robison
Boggs	Hicks	Rooney, N.Y.
Boland	Hogan	Rooney, Pa.
Brademas	Howard	Rosenthal
Brasco	Jacobs	Roth
Brooks	Johnson, Calif.	Roybal
Brown, Calif.	Jones, Ala.	Scheuer
Brown, Ohio	Karth	Schneebeli
Burke, Mass.	Kastenmeier	Schwengel
Burlison, Mo.	Kee	Shipley
Burton, Calif.	Keith	Sisk
Byrne, Pa.	Kluczynski	Slack
Byrnes, Wis.	Koch	Snyder
Carey	Kyros	Stanton
Cederberg	Landrum	Steiger, Wis.
Chamberlain	Long, Md.	Stokes
Clancy	Lowenstein	Stubblefield
Clark	McClure	Sullivan
Cohelan	McDade	Taft
Conable	McEwen	Teague, Calif.
Corbett	McFall	Udall
Corman	Mann	Ullman
Cowger	Matsunaga	Vanik
Donohue	Meeds	Vigorito
Dulski	Melcher	Waldie
Eckhardt	Mikva	Watts
Edwards, Calif.	Miller, Calif.	Whalen
Eilberg	Mills	Wiggins
Flood	Mink	Wolff
Flowers	Mollohan	Wylie
Foley	Morgan	Yates
Ford, Gerald R.	Morse	Yatron
Friedel	Mosher	Zablocki
Fulton, Pa.	Murphy, Ill.	

NAYS—184

Abbitt	Duncan	Latta
Abernethy	Dwyer	Lennon
Adair	Edmondson	Lloyd
Anderson, Ill.	Edwards, Ala.	McClory
Andrews, Ala.	Eshleman	McCloskey
Andrews, N. Dak.	Evans, Colo.	McCulloch
	Evins, Tenn.	McDonald, Mich.
Arends	Fascell	
Ashbrook	Feighan	McKneally
Beall, Md.	Findley	Macdonald, Mass.
Belcher	Fisher	
Bennett	Flynt	Mahon
Berry	Foreman	Mailliard
Bevill	Fountain	Marsh
Biester	Frelinghuysen	Martin
Blackburn	Frey	May
Bow	Fuqua	Mayne
Bray	Galifianakis	Michel
Brinkley	Gettys	Miller, Ohio
Broyhill, N.C.	Gibbons	Minish
Buchanan	Goldwater	Minshall
Burke, Fla.	Gonzalez	Mize
Button	Goodling	Mizell
Camp	Green, Oreg.	Monagan
Carter	Griffin	Montgomery
Chappell	Gross	Moss
Clausen, Don H.	Grover	Myers
	Gubser	Natcher
Clawson, Del	Gude	Nelsen
Cleveland	Haley	Nichols
Collier	Hammer-schmidt	O'Hara
Collins		O'Konski
Colmer	Hanna	Olsen
Conte	Hastings	Passman
Coughlin	Hays	Patten
Crane	Henderson	Pettis
Culver	Holifield	Pickle
Daniel, Va.	Hosmer	Poage
Daniels, N.J.	Hunt	Poff
Davis, Ga.	Hutchinson	Preyer, N.C.
Davis, Wis.	Johnson, Pa.	Price, Ill.
de la Garza	Jonas	Price, Tex.
Dellenback	Jones, N.C.	Purcell
Denney	Jones, Tenn.	Quie
Dennis	Kazen	Railsback
Derwinski	Kleppe	Reid, Ill.
Devine	Kuykendall	Reid, N.Y.
Dickinson	Kyl	Rhodes
Dorn	Landgrebe	Rivers
Dowdy	Langen	Roberts
Rodino	Skubitz	Wampler
Rogers, Colo.	Smith, Calif.	White
Rogers, Fla.	Smith, Iowa	Whitehurst
Ruth	Springer	Whitten
Sandman	Steed	Widnall
Satterfield	Steiger, Ariz.	Williams
Saylor	Stratton	Wilson, Bob
Schadeberg	Talcott	Wold
Scherle	Taylor	Wyatt
Schmitz	Teague, Tex.	Wyman
Scott	Thomson, Wis.	Young
Sebelius	Vander Jagt	Zion
Sikes	Waggonner	Zwach

NOT VOTING—101

Anderson, Tenn.	Ford, William D.	Powell
		Quillen
Baring	Fraser	Randall
Biaggi	Fulton, Tenn.	Rarick
Bolling	Gallagher	Reifel
Brock	Gray	Riegle
Broomfield	Hagan	Roe
Brotzman	Hall	Rostenkowski
Brown, Mich.	Halpern	Roudebush
Broyhill, Va.	Hanley	Rousselot
Burleson, Tex.	Hansen, Wash.	Ruppe
Burton, Utah	Hawkins	Ryan
Bush	Horton	St Germain
Cabell	Hull	Shriver
Caffery	Hungate	Smith, N.Y.
Casey	Ichord	Stafford
Celler	Jarman	Staggers
Chisholm	King	Stephens
Clay	Leggett	Stuckey
Conyers	Long, La.	Symington
Cramer	Lujan	Thompson, Ga.
Cunningham	Lukens	Thompson, N.J.
Daddario	McCarthy	Tiernan
Dawson	McMillan	Tunney
Delaney	MacGregor	Van Deerlin
Dent	Madden	Watkins
Diggs	Mathias	Watson
Dingell	Meskill	Weicker
Downing	Moorhead	Whalley
Edwards, La.	Morton	Wilson, Charles H.
Erlenborn	O'Neill, Mass.	
Esch	Ottinger	Winn
Fallon	Pelly	Wright
Farbstein	Pepper	Wydler
Fish	Pollock	

So (two-thirds not having voted in favor thereof) the motion was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. O'Neill of Massachusetts and Mr. Celler for, with Mr. Thompson of New Jersey, against.

Mr. Biaggi and Mr. Hawkins for, with Mr. Gallagher against.

Mr. Ryan and Mr. Clay for, with Mr. Roe against.

Mr. Moorhead and Mr. Conyers for, with Mr. Gray against.

Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Hanley for, with Mr. Watkins against.

Mr. Staggers and Mr. Powell for, with Mr. Broyhill against.

Mr. Madden and Mrs. Chisholm for, Mr. King against.

Mr. Dent and Mr. Delaney for, with Mr. Horton against.

Mr. Dingell and Mr. Fallon for, with Mr. Winn against.

Mr. Farbstein and Mr. Rostenkowski for, with Mr. Quillen against.

Mr. Hull and Mr. Ottinger for, with Mr. Luyan against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Long of Louisiana with Mr. Bush.
Mr. Pepper with Mr. Brown of Michigan.
Mr. Edwards of Louisiana with Mr. Cramer.
Mr. Rarick with Mr. Brotzman.
Mr. St Germain with Mr. Broomfield.
Mr. Hogan with Mr. Burton of Utah.
Mr. Fulton of Tennessee with Mr. Brock.
Mr. Stephens with Mr. Cunningham.
Mr. Charles H. Wilson with Mr. Erlenborn.
Mr. Wright with Mr. Esch.
Mr. Tiernan with Mr. Halpern.
Mr. Ichord with Mr. Lukens.
Mr. Anderson of Tennessee with Mr. MacGregor.
Mr. Burleson of Texas with Mr. Hall.
Mr. Caffery with Mr. Pollock.
Mr. Casey with Mr. Fish.
Mr. Leggett with Mr. Mathias.

Mr. Jarman with Mr. Pelly.
Mr. Tunney with Mr. Weicker.
Mr. Van Deerlin with Mr. Morton.
Mr. Symington with Mr. Reifel.
Mr. Hungate with Mr. Riegle.
Mr. Cabell with Mr. Roudebush.
Mr. McMillan with Mr. Watson.
Mr. Barry with Mr. Smith of New York.
Mr. Daddario with Mr. Meskill.
Mr. Downing of Virginia, with Mr. Rousselot.
Mr. William D. Ford with Mr. Ruppe.
Mr. Fraser with Mr. Diggs.
Mrs. Hansen of Washington with Mr. Shriver.
Mr. Randall with Mr. Stafford.
Mr. Stuckey with Mr. Thompson of Georgia.
Mr. Whalley with Mr. Wydler.

Mr. REID of New York changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill H.R. 2076, just considered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Seaker, on rollcall No. 251 I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "nay." I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

PAID ADVERTISING FOR PAPAYAS

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2484) to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to authorize marketing agreements providing for the advertising of papayas.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2484

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. The proviso at the end of section 8c(6)(I) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (as reenacted by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937) and as subsequently amended (7 U.S.C. 608c(6)(1)), is amended by inserting "papayas," immediately after "applicable to cherries,".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

(Mr. FOLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation now before the House is not complex. It would merely add the commodity of papayas to those commodities on which the law permits marketing orders to include payment of advertising.

The papaya is a staple fruit in most tropical countries. Although there is some production in the continental United States, most of the production in our country occurs in the State of Hawaii, where a growing papaya industry is interested in expanding the markets for the uniquely delicious breakfast and dessert food.

It is the desire of the Hawaiian papaya industry in particular that market order authority which currently exists be amended to permit the inclusion of paid advertising as one of the functions for which the marketing order can serve.

Hearings were held by the Subcommittee on Domestic Marketing and Consumer Relations. There was no opposition expressed to the legislation. It was reported by the House Committee on Agriculture and comes before the House, to my knowledge, with no expressed opposition from any agricultural organization or other order.

I will not belabor the issue of the House. I believe the legislation has merit. It follows the pattern of other legislation approved by the House. I hope the House will give it very strong support.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentlewoman from Washington.

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to stand up and offer my words of support for this legislation, as a member of the subcommittee from which it came, and to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Washington (Mr. FOLEY).

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to ask someone who is knowledgeable on this subject where papaya is grown in the United States. Is this special legislation for Hawaii?

Mrs. MAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentlewomen from Washington.

Mrs. MAY. There are 100 acres in Florida, and the rest is in Hawaii.

Mr. GROSS. One hundred acres in Florida, and all the rest in Hawaii?

Mrs. MAY. Which is the United States.

Mr. GROSS. I understand that, but I am trying to find out if this is not special legislation.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Washington. I am looking for information.

Mr. FOLEY. I believe the gentleman will find there is some small production in Texas and in Florida. The Virgin Islands and Guam each have production of a limited character, and so does Puerto Rico. There may be other States or areas where papaya is raised, but principally it is in Hawaii.

Mr. GROSS. Let me ask the gentleman if it is not possible for the Hawaiian producers to get together and decide whether they want to advertise papaya? I do not know that I have ever eaten this product. I would not know it if I met it in the middle of the road.

Is it not possible for the Hawaiians to get together and settle this on their own without coming to the Federal Government and nicking the taxpayers for some $25,000 a year to do something they can do for themselves?

Mr. FOLEY. If the gentleman will yield further, I will say the bill does not limit the authority for marketing order at this time to Hawaii. It would be available to any State which wished to call for it. It is a national bill in that sense.

The strongest industrial producer group exists in Hawaii, but they are by no means the only group that would benefit from this bill if others wished to take part in it.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman still did not answer my question as to why the Hawaiians and a handful of others cannot get together and resolve themselves into an association and decide whether to promote advertising and the sale of papayas and go their own way. What is wrong with that?

Mr. FOLEY. The same problem exists with regard to every marketing order that has ever been proposed, that is, if it is a voluntary contribution and if there is no way to take a vote or otherwise have some kind of a check-off, the result is some participate and others do not. I know of very few efforts in the history of modern agriculture that have succeeded on the basis that the gentleman from Iowa suggests where voluntary contributions have been made and large percentages of those in the particular area of commerce have voluntarily agreed to produce them. The gentleman is making an argument not against this bill but against every marketing order piece of legislation that has ever come on the floor of this House.

Mr. GROSS. Of course, the gentleman from Washington would not try to compare the production in this case with that in dairying or almost any other crop such as oranges or citrus fruits.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. Yes. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. In this bill we are asking only for equal treatment with other fruits to which marketing orders have already been extended. I name them here. They include cherries, carrots, citrus fruits, tokay grapes, fresh pears, dates, plums, nectarines, celery, sweet corn—from Iowa, too—limes, olives, pecans, and avocados. Marketing orders have been extended to all of these commodities.

Mr. GROSS. Is the gentleman saying that corn on the cob comes only from Iowa?

Mr. MATSUNAGA. No. I said sweet corn.

Mr. GROSS. Are you saying Iowa is the only State in which it is produced?

Mr. MATSUNAGA. No. Of course not, just as the gentleman from Iowa is not intimating that papayas only come from Hawaii.

Mr. GROSS. According to the report, that is about the only place they do come from.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Well, we in Hawaii are the greatest producers of papayas, but papayas do grow in Florida too, and Puerto Rico, American Samoa. Papayas could be grown in other areas of the United States which enjoy a warm climate. There is a great possibility of a growing industry if this bill passes.

I might say this to the gentleman from Iowa: I am somewhat disappointed because I understand that the gentleman has not had any papayas, but papayas should be partaken of by the gentleman in particular, because papaya is a great tenderizer. [Laughter.]

Mr. GROSS. Tenderizer for whom? For the Hawaiians?

Mr. MATSUNAGA. For tough meats, tough beef, and anything tough made of flesh. [Laughter.]

Mr. GROSS. If it has the capacity for making Hawaiians more liberal, as well as others who eat papayas, I do not want an introduction to it, because I have seen the results of what has happened from the consumption of papayas in certain places.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Well, when I receive the next shipment from Hawaii, I will make sure that the gentleman has a supply, and I am confident that after the gentleman partakes of one fruit he will agree——

Mr. GROSS. That he had better get back to corn on the cob.

My only interest in this matter was to find out where papayas are grown and why, if it is in the islands of Hawaii, the Hawaiians cannot take care of themselves. I now find that they have about 100 acres of production in Florida and probably a few hundred acres elsewhere. If this is going to make all the difference in the world to the Hawaiians, this $25,000 that the great white father in Washington bestows on them, then bless your hearts and souls, and good luck.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Thank you very much. I thank the gentleman from Iowa for his deep understanding.

Mr. Speaker, I might here add that S. 2484 is a bill similar to H.R. 11089 which I introduced, and which would permit agricultural marketing agreements providing for the paid advertising of papayas.

As my colleagues well know, the Agricultural Marketing Act now lists agricultural commodities whose marketing orders may provide for any sort of marketing promotion, including advertising. These include cherries, carrots, citrus fruits, Tokay grapes, fresh pears, dates, plums, nectarines, celery, sweet corn, limes, olives, pecans, and avocados. This list is exclusive, and any group of fruit growers wishing to jointly promote their product must first obtain an amendment to the act.

Although this is a rather cumbersome method of proceeding, Congress has extended this authority to any commodity for which such action is generally supported. The Department of Agriculture favors the enactment of this legislation.

Hawaiian papaya producers, who produce the vast majority of American papayas, have unanimously supported this legislation. The reason for this is simple: the future growth of the papaya industry in Hawaii, which contributes substantially to the State's economy, depends on an increase in the demand for its product, which can come about only through joint, industrywide promotion.

Members who have tasted the papaya fruit know that it is a delicious and nutritious fruit, suitable for dessert or breakfast. Per capita consumption of it in Hawaii is about 15 pounds a year, as compared to about one twenty-fifth of a pound per year for each person on the mainland. If annual per capita consumption on the mainland could be raised to only 1 pound, papaya sales could total about 200 million pounds a year, or more than eight times present production levels.

Mr. Speaker, the only cost involved in passing this bill is the cost of administering a marketing order, which the Department of Agriculture estimates at about $25,000 a year.

All that S. 2484 would do is to extend to the papaya industry a privilege that we have granted freely in the past to a large number of commodities. The Senate has already passed this bill without opposition, and the House Committee on Agriculture has approved it by an overwhelming margin. Mr. Chairman, I urge approval of S. 2484.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2484, legislation to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1937 to authorize marketing agreements providing for the advertising and promotion of papayas.

This legislation has been sought by, and is intended to benefit, the papaya industry of Hawaii. S. 2484, which has passed the Senate, is identical to my bill, H.R. 11200, and legislation sponsored by my colleague, the Honorable SPARK M. MATSUNAGA.

Adoption of S. 2484 is in accordance with the Department of Agriculture view, as stated in its report on this bill, that any fruit or vegetable commodity actively supporting the development of a promotion program should be given an opportunity to do so.

I have received a petition signed by members of the Hawaii Papaya Industry Association representing 80 percent of the annual production of Hawaiian papayas urging the enactment of this legislation.

Our papaya industry which is in a fairly early stage of its development has decided to seek coverage under a Federal marketing order as authorized under the act. It needs no legislation to do this, but because of the restrictions in the act legislation is needed if the industry wishes to cooperate in a product marketing promotion and advertising campaign.

Since our papaya industry wishes to expand its market in the mainland United States and elsewhere, it has requested the advertising and promotion authority which would be conferred by S. 2484.

The papaya is a delicious, nutritious, and healthful dessert and breakfast fruit. Presently the per capita consumption of fresh papayas is about 15 pounds per year in Hawaii, but on the mainland United States it is only about 0.04 pounds. This indicates a sizable potential market if new consumers can be introduced to the delights and benefits of papayas.

Hawaii, whose economy is already immensely aided by sugar and pineapple industries, believes the papaya can similarly become an important agricultural staple. Through a marketing agreement, the industry hopes to improve the quality and desirability of its product, and the advertising and promotion allowed by S. 2484 will permit the necessary effort to introduce the fruit to consumers everywhere.

The Department of Agriculture estimates the cost to the Federal Government for administering the marketing agreement at $25,000. None of this would go toward advertising costs, which would be borne by the industry itself. Within several years, we anticipate a 50-percent increase in the Hawaii papaya annual crop value. The small Federal expenditure required by this bill will help produce a vastly higher benefit to the economy of Hawaii and the rest of the United States.

This legislation is supported by the Governor and all other interested parties in Hawaii. It is noncontroversial, and I urge its unanimous adoption by my colleagues.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the food irradiation program is covered in two budget line items in the AEC budget—biology and medicine and isotopes development. Fiscal year 1971 base program $80,000 contract on papayas. On the papaya program, the Joint Committee added $50,000 to the fiscal year 1971 budget for isotopes development to perform a study on insect disinfestation and ripening control on papayas and an additional $50,000 for research on mutagenicity screening assays in the biology and medicine budget for basic data likely to be required by the Food and Drug Administration for papayas. It is expected that the petition will be submitted to the FDA by the end of calendar year 1971.

All data on both pasteurization and insect disinfestation have been satisfactory. Feeding studies on animals are continuing under the existing program.

We successfully eradicated the screwworm fly in Florida, a pest which caused millions of dollars in damage to cattle.

We believe that the beneficial effects of papaya radiation will develop a new fruit shipping item in addition to other fruits now produced and shipped from Hawaii to the mainland.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Washington that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill S. 2484.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Ohio insist upon his point of order?

Mr. HAYS. I do, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll-No. 253]

Addabbo	Flynt	Pollock
Anderson, Tenn.	Fraser	Powell
Ashley	Fulton, Tenn.	Price, Tex.
Baring	Gallagher	Quillen
Barrett	Garmatz	Randall
Beall, Md.	Giaimo	Rarick
Biaggi	Gilbert	Reid, N.Y.
Blanton	Gray	Reifel
Bolling	Hagan	Riegle
Brock	Hall	Roe
Broomfield	Halpern	Rosenthal
Brotzman	Hammer-schmidt	Rostenkowski
Broyhill, Va.	Hanley	Roudebush
Buchanan	Hansen, Wash.	Rousselot
Burleson, Tex.	Hawkins	Ruppe
Burton, Utah	Hébert	Ruth
Bush	Heckler, Mass.	Ryan
Caffery	Horton	St Germain
Casey	Hull	Shriver
Celler	Hungate	Smith, N.Y.
Chisholm	Ichord	Stafford
Clark	Jarman	Staggers
Clay	Jonas	Stephens
Conyers	King	Stokes
Corbett	Kuykendall	Stuckey
Cramer	Leggett	Symington
Cunningham	Lennon	Thompson, Ga.
Daddario	Long, La.	Thompson, N.J.
Dawson	Lujan	Tiernan
Delaney	Lukens	Tunney
Dennis	McCarthy	Van Deerlin
Dent	MacGregor	Watkins
Diggs	Madden	Watson
Dingell	Mathias	Weicker
Downing	Meskill	Whalley
Edwards, Calif.	Moorhead	Whitten
Edwards, La.	Nix	Widnall
Erlenborn	O'Hara	Wiggins
Esch	O'Neill, Mass.	Wilson, Charles H.
Evins, Tenn.	Ottinger	Winn
Fallon	Pelly	Wold
Farbstein	Pepper	Wright
Fish	Podell	Wydler

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 301 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

PERMISSION FOR HOUSE MANAGERS TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 17070, POSTAL REORGANIZATION

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the bill, H.R. 17070, to improve and modernize the postal service, to reorganize the Post Office Department, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 14956. An act to extend for three years the period during which certain dyeing and tanning materials may be imported free of duty.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 17070) entitled "An act to improve and modernize the postal service, to reorganize the Post Office Department, and for other purposes."

AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF INTERIOR TO CONSTRUCT, OPERATE, AND MAINTAIN THE NARROWS UNIT, MISSOURI RIVER BASIN PROJECT, COLO.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1110 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 1110

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 6715) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Narrows unit, Missouri River Basin project, Colorado, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. MARTIN), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. MATSUNAGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 1110 provides an open rule with 1 hour of general debate for consideration of H.R. 6715 authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Narrows unit, Missouri River Basin project, Colorado, and for other purposes.

The physical facilities of the unit consist of Narrows Dam and Reservoir about 2 miles upstream from Fort Morgan, Colo. The dam will be 146 feet high and about 22,100 feet long. Approximately 12,700 feet of auxiliary dikes will be constructed. The total controlled capacity at the top of the flood control pool will be 973,000 acre-feet. The water from the reservoir will be delivered via the South Platte River to the headworks of existing ditch systems in the river valley. The reservoir will inundate the headworks of the Fort Morgan Canal, which will necessitate a short interconnection outlet from the reservoir to the canal.

The reservoir and surrounding right-of-way for fish, wildlife, and recreation will require about 36,250 acres and will necessitate relocation of Colorado State Highway 144 and the Union Pacific Railroad.

Included in the right-of-way will be lands needed for three public-use recreation areas, a migratory waterfowl refuge, and existing Jackson Lake Dam and Reservoir, which is a privately owned, off-channel reservoir used for seasonal regulation of irrigation water. Its use for fishing and recreation is limited by late season drawdown. With this legislation the lake will be rehabilitated and stabilized for exclusive fish and wildlife and recreation use. A fish hatchery and rearing pond will also be included in the project.

On the basis of prevailing prices in January of last year, the estimated cost of the Narrows unit is $68,050,000. About one-third of this amount—$21,121,400—is allocated to the supply of irrigation water. It will be totally repaid without interest in 40 years from the sale of water and services. A committee amendment makes it possible for the Secretary to extend the repayment contract to 50 years if necessary.

Another third of the cost is allocated to flood control. This sum—$24,350,000—will be nonreimbursable in accordance with longstanding practice.

Fish and wildlife enhancement and recreation make up the remainder of the investment. These costs, slightly over $22,000,000, will be cost-shared with the State of Colorado under the formula established by the Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965. Under this arrangement, costs in the amount of $2,505,400 will be repaid with interest and the remainder will be nonreimbursable.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of the rule (H. Res. 1110).

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. MARTIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from Hawaii has explained, House Resolution 1110 provides for an open rule with 1 hour of debate for consideration of the bill, H.R. 6715.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the bill is to authorize the construction of the Narrows unit of the Missouri River Basin project on the South Platte River.

The project was part of the original comprehensive plan for the Missouri

Public Law 91-384
91st Congress, S. 2484
August 18, 1970

An Act

To amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to authorize marketing agreements providing for the advertising of papayas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Papayas.
Marketing agreements.

SECTION 1. The proviso at the end of section 8c(6)(I) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (as reenacted by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, and as subsequently amended (7 U.S.C. 608c (6)(I)), is amended by inserting "papayas," immediately after "applicable to cherries,".

76 Stat. 632;
79 Stat. 1270.

Approved August 18, 1970.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 91-1296 (Comm. on Agriculture).
SENATE REPORT No. 91-755 (Comm. on Agriculture and Forestry).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 116 (1970):
Apr. 7, considered and passed Senate.
Aug. 3, considered and passed House.

GPO 48-139